North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851. NO. 88.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

Executive Committee: S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall. Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month. By order of the Trustees.

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks, Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca, Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other jeilk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs., White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of
Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS,
Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

New American Novel,

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," "Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 28, 1851. 58—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and Industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

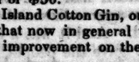
Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.



3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron. W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & CO.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

Just Received.

1 Hhd. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom.

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Poterville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas, HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c., in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Morocco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Morocco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmaceutical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Handk'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarlan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

A FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats;

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdk's.; French worked Collars and Cuffs;
Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace,
Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses,
Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cognac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
½ Madeira Wine,
8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of
Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,

which I will sell very low.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

No. 16, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, N. C.

August 20, 185. 84—

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayettevile Road. The said tract contains between

1600 AND 2000 ACRES,

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres. JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

A MEETING of the Subscribers of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Warrenton, on the 12th day of September next, at which time, if a sufficient amount of Stock has been subscribed, it is proposed to organize the said Company.

It is therefore hoped that all the Subscribers will attend, either in person or by proxy

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, August 29th, 1851. 87—td.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New Digested Manual of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1851 inclusive (omitting all private, local, and temporary acts,) with references to Judicial decisions. By JAMES IREDELL. Price $3.

Persons at a distance desiring the work, can have it transmitted to them by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, upon their inclosing the price to the subscriber.

Q. H. PERRY,

Agent for the Proprietor.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,

N. C. Book Stores.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 27, 1851. 86—

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

MIDDLEBURY, (Vt.,) August 24, 1851.

The fifty-first anniversary of the commencement of this College took place on the 20th instant, amid an immense concourse of people from all parts of the Union. Our town, otherwise as quiet as usual, was crowded in the extreme by visiters from the old States and the new States—the citizens of Vermont being scattered over the whole country, and this being naturally an occasion to bring many a wanderer from home back to the scene of his early childhood. Judge Douglas, of Illinois, was among this number. He arrived in town on Monday last on a visit to his native State, after an absence of twenty years. He had no sooner left the cars than he was recognised by some of his old friends, who at once took charge of him, and conducted him in triumph to the Vermont House, the principal hotel in the place. In the afternoon Judge D., escorted by the president of the College, the Rev. Mr. Labaree, and a very large number of citizens, visited the monument of Silas Wright, at Waybridge. The monument consists, as you may know, of a simple but beautiful column of pure white marble, about thirty feet high, with no other inscription than the name of Silas Wright, under a *basso-relievo* likeness of the great New York statesman. A plain iron railing encloses the column. This monument was raised by subscription, and cost $5,000. Great credit is due to Mr. Jewitt, the superintendent, who lives in the neighborhood, and who never fails to hospitably entertain the pilgrims to the shrine of the great patriot of the Empire State. Were Silas Wright now among the living, there would be no difficulty in harmonizing the democratic party of New York.

On the same evening, the Lowell Brass Band played a serenade in front of the Vermont House, where the greatest number of strangers were congregated, and where Mr. Douglas had fixed his quarters for the night. At the conclusion of their delightful performance, three cheers were given for Senator Douglas, of Illinois, who had been the subject of this polite attention. A speech was of course called for, and Mr. Douglas spoke in substance as follows:

He acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his gratification at the kind reception tendered to him wherever he had been through his native State, and especially in this place. This was his first return to his native State, after many years' absence, and he had hardly anticipated that he should be recognised, or that his former townsmen should have kept trace of the wanderer. Mr. D. had never enjoyed the good fortune of being a graduate of the noble institution whose anniversary they were now celebrating; but he had, nevertheless, taken some youthful lesssons in our town, at an institution somewhat less renowned, but which he remembered, nevertheless, with affection, and the head of it with gratitude. His first visit, after paying due homage to the memory of Silas Wright, had been to the old cabinet shop of Mr. Nahum Parker, where, twenty-three years ago, he had been an apprentice.

[Here some one interrupted the speaker by the exclamation, "Three cheers for Douglas, the cabinet-maker." The three cheers were accordingly given, and made the welkin ring. Another voice—"We will soon have him again at work at his old trade." Here the outburst of sentiment was tremendous. Judge D. could not resist it. "If you do," he cried, "I will try to make the glue stick, and you may rely upon it that the principal material used will be hickory wood."]

Judge D. then referred to the present distracted state of the country, growing out of the agitation of the slavery question. He observed that having lived the greater portion of his life in a free State, upon the borders and within rifle-shot of a slave State, he was unable to comprehend the excitement prevailing on that question in extreme sections of the Union. Those who live on the borders were in the habit of trading across the line—marrying, and visiting, and communicating with each other; they knew the conditions and institutions of both the free and the slave States, and, because they knew each other, cherished no unworthy prejudices, and indulged in no hostilities against each other. If slaves ran away and fled into the free State, the people of Illinois, like good neighbors, restored them to their owners with a full knowledge that they would be restored to liberty, if entitled to it by law. They do not interfere with their institutions, nor they with the institutions of Illinois; and for this reason they were good neighbors and friends. There were no time, during the whole agitation of the question of slavery, when all points in dispute could not have been amicably and satisfactorilly settled by the people of the border States, by a reference of all points at issue to two justices of the peace, indifferently selected, one from each side of the line. And yet a question thus creating no heartburning or unkind feelings among those most interested in it, and who had the best means of information in regard to it, was in great danger of dividing this glorious Union, in consequence of the undue interference of those whose position and residence rendered them ignorant of the true merit of the essential points in controversy. There was one way in which the slave controversy might yet be settled, and that one generally approved of by the people of Vermont on other subjects, to wit: by every man minding his own business, and abstaining from all interference with the concerns of his neighbor. If all would act on this good old maxim, the Union would be safe, and there would be no further talk about northern aggression or southern dictation.

Mr. Douglas was repeatedly cheered during his speech, and his concluding remarks, with many others of a similar nature and character, were loudly applauded, even by those who were known heretofore to cherish very different sentiments on the subject. A volley of nine rounds was at last given for "the Giant of the West, and the young cabinet-maker of Middlebury."

On Tuesday the exercises consisted of two orations—one by the Rev. Henry W. Hudson, of the Philomathean Society, and the other by the president of Knox College, Illinois. The first was Websterian in its views—full of fancy, and brilliant in its conception and design; the second was religious in its character, and strongly inclining towards the higher law. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Hudson was apprentice to a wheel-wright at the same time and place that Judge Douglas was apprentice to a cabinet-maker.

The exercises on Wednesday consisted of music and dissertations on various subjects—among others, on the following theme: "Is civilization progressive?" The debate on this subject evinced a very high degree of mental cultivation, and much knowledge of ancient and modern history. The various degrees were then conferred on the members of the senior class, on several alumni, and, at last the degree of L. L. D. on Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and S. D. Bradford, of Massachusetts. Mr. Bradford is a democrat of the national stamp, opposed to coalition, a gentleman of high literary attainments, and of immense wealth.

In the afternoon we had a fine poem by Rev. James D. Butler, of Danvers, Massachusetts, and extemporaneous speeches by the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, the Hon. Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, and Judge Douglas, of Illionois. Mr. Lawrence is a native of Middlebury, and a graduate of the College. He was a class and room mate of the late Stephen Molen, late president of the College, the intelligence of whose death arrived at Middlebury on that day. He pronounced an appropriate and eloquent eulogy on the character of the deceased, and his long-contiued and effective career as a Methodist preacher of the holy Gospel in the southern States.

Mr. Meacham made a brief speech in aid of the College funds, which we trust has not been uttered in vain. He evidently engaged the earnest attention of the audience.

Mr. Douglas briefly alluded to his former residence in town, and his twenty years' wandering over hill and prarie. Though not having the honor of being one of the alumni, he felt grateful to the institution for the honor conferred upon him. There was another institution in town, however, presided over by Mr. Parker, from whom he received many instructive lessons, and from which he was better entitled to a degree than from the College. He then alluded to the influence of Middlebury College on the country—to its numerous graduates now dispersed through all the States of the Union. He had met no less than fourteen natives of Vermont, mostly graduates of that institution, in the Congress of the United States, who represented other States of the Union; and a high responsibility rested, therefore, on the insitution which had trained them. It was necessary, then, for the learned professors to inculcate sound doctrines in all that regarded the constitution and the Union, and the duties of one section of the Union toward another. Above all things, it was the duty of all literary institutions to teach that liberty in all free governments, rests upon law, and that, under all circumstances, the supremacy of the law must be maintained. [Here the applause interrupted the orator.] There was one cardinal doctrine to be taught early, and in the widest extent; it was that which referred to the obedience due to all the provisions of the constitution.

Judge Douglas left here on Thursday last, and was followed to the cars by a large concourse of the people, and numerous warm friends, who gave him three hearty cheers before his departure. Previously, on Wednesday, a letter, numerously signed by democrats and national whigs, was handed him, soliciting from him a Union speech at the court-house, which he felt compelled to decline, from circumstances beyond his control. His doctrines were no doubt approved of by the vast majority of all that were present; but Judge D. will find other means of reasoning them out for the people at large.

SOUTHEY'S IDEAS OF STYLE. It is well known that few writers have equalled Southey in ease and gracefulness of style. In his prose writing especially there is that simple mystery of language, and that neatness of sentence which has often been praised, and which is truly admirable. In some of his letters contained in the last number of his "Life and Correspondence," just published by the Harpers, he touches upon the subject of style. We infer that those to whom he was writing, had consulted him upon the subject, and these are his answers. In one place he says:

"As for composition, it has no difficulties for one who will read, learn, mark, and inwardly digest the materials upon which he is to work. I do not mean to say that it is easy to write well, but of this I am sure, that most men would write much better if they did not take half the pains they do. For myself, I consider it no compliment when any one praises the simplicity of my prose writings; they are written, indeed, without any other immediate object than that of expressing what is to be said in the readiest and most perspicuous manner. But in the transcript (if I make one,) and always in the proof sheet, every sentence is then weighed upon the ear, euphony becomes a second object, and ambiguities are removed. But of what is called style, not a thought enters my head at any time. Look to the matter, and the manner takes care of itself."

Again:

"There may be secrets in painting, but there is none in style. When I have been asked the foolish question what a young man should do who wishes to acquire a good style, my answer has been that he should never think about it, but say what he has to say as perspicuously as he can, and as briefly as he can, and then the style will take care of itself."

It would not probably be possible for every writer to obtain Southey's excellence, even by following his directions, but the opinions of so distinguished an author upon this point cannot be without interest to all, whose vocation is to handle a pen. *Congregationalist.*

CENSUS ITEMS IN SURRY. Mr. Love, the Census Taker for the county of Surry, in 1850, whom we met at Mocksville, on Tuesday last, gave us an account of several remarkable persons and things with which he met in the performance of his duties: He found two persons, each one hundred and three years old, and another, one hundred and two years. He visited forty-two families in two consecutive days, and found "a right young baby in every family, two excepted." And last but not least, he found a woman two feet six inches in height, seventy-two years of age, and *weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds!* Mr. Love says this is only a *priming* to some other things he came up with in Surry. *Salisbury Watchman.*

ACCURATE CALCULATION. Upon looking over an old file of papers recently, we found the following, which appeared soon after the returns of the census of 1840:

"The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the ceusus, taken at intervals of ten years each, since the adoption of the constitution. The investigations show some curious facts. The population of the U. States increased exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, which doubles it every twenty four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the same result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly 23,000,000.

That was a close shot, was it not? The census of 1850 shows 23,267,498. *Richmond Rep.*

Prentice is very determined that some folks down south shall be disunionists; they are cowards if they are not, in his estimation. It is quite natural that whigs should be indignant at finding no one in favor of immediate secession. Great calculations were made by whigs on this subject. They intended to lay in a capital of patriotism, by making war on secessionists that would redeem them from political bankruptcy. Disappointed as they are in their happy anticipations, they can't afford to confess it yet. They will swear that there are secessionists somewhere. They will have to hire a party to play secessionists, in order to give them an opportunity to show how they can demolish such persons. *Louisville Democrat.*

"I am poor and can hardly afford it, yet I take a newspaper for my children," was the exclamation of an honest hard working man, on being asked if he had a newspaper. Would that all fathers would do the same and thus place before their children a good newspaper, which would soon create an interest for reading and afford the young a source of enjoyment which, in after years, they will recur to with pleasure. If parents instead of giving their children a quarter to visit each traveling show, would invest the money in subscribing for a newspaper, they would confer a favor upon the child and themselves.

THE LAST PRIZE TALE. Amy's heart beat as if it would burst, but at length she found courage to say—[To be continued.]

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Whig Journals are wasting any quantity of ink and paper in publishing a correspondence which has recently appeared in the New York *Herald* between a Mr. Donaldson of Texas and a Mr. Greer of Iowa on one side; and sundry prominent politicians of various shades of opinion in different portions of the Union, on the other. These first named gentlemen have assumed the character of members of the Democratic National Committee, in their side of the correspondence; and in this assumed *Democratic* character, have held communication not only with leading Democrats in the Union but such *Whigs* as Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and such *Freesoilers* as Salmon P. Chase of the same State and Martin Van Buren of New York. That is the sort of *good faith* they have observed to the Democratic party which they profess to represent; and as if to convince the public of the *authenticity* of their commissions, and the *sincerity* of their purposes (one of their alleged purposes being no less absurd than to bring General Commander of South Carolina, and Joshua Giddings of Ohio to shake hands on the same platform!) they have published their whole correspondence in the *Herald*. Those letters which they have written to national Democrats, the supporters of the national Democratic platform of Baltimore, in different portions of the Union, have been responded to frankly and in good faith, in the full belief that the two *pseudo* committeemen were really entrusted with the commissions and confidence of their party.

It appears, however, from the following official announcement, that they are but irresponsible individuals, and have no authority to act for the Democratic party in their assumed capacity. Their proceedings seem to be dictated, more by a desire to advance the political prospects of Senator Houston than the substantial interests of the Democratic party. We doubt not that this distinguished Senator will speedily disavow their proceedings, and prove to the public that he looks as little to such unhallowed alliances as the correspondence of these men would seem to indicate a disposition to effect for him, as the national Democratic party of the Union aim at such criminal and at the same time suicidal coalitions. The Washington *Union* has the following reflections upon the subject. We shall possibly publish the correspondence, if our *Whig* contemporaries should seriously intimate that it contains evidencies of turpitude properly attributable in any degree to the Democratic party.

"The *Republic* pursues, in another long article, the phantom which its imagination has formed out of the letters adverted to in our last issue, and which are calculated, if genuine, to throw suspicion upon the political orthodoxy of a few individuals professing the faith of democracy. If the individuals named were truly members of a democratic committee, to claim for them the right of changing a democratic principle would be to *burlesque* all party organization; but when it appears that those individuals are neither members of any regular committee, nor clothed with authority to speak or write for any committee, the attempt to treat their sentiments as indications of party management sinks to the level of mere badinage.

All that the people can gather from these letters is, that the special organ is striving to make it appear that the democratic party is as bad as whiggery, and would not scruple to bargain with Seward and his allies, if these cunning agents of abolition and free-soil had not previously disposed of their stock in trade to the whigs. If this be not the plain English of the effort to make the democratic party responsible for the speculatious of Mr. Donaldson of Texas, and his correspondents, Messrs. Chase and Giddings, why is there no fault found with the notorious and solemn declarations of the whig conventions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont? These conventions are open commitments to free-soilism, and are admitted contradictions of the sentiments proclaimed as a motto for the administration, that the Compromise is a final settlement of the slavery question, and that the execution of the fugitive-slave law is a duty to the South which cannot be disregarded without destroying the constitution. These conventions have put forward Mr. Vinton, Mr. Johston, and others, as practical exemplificatious of the whig sentiment of their respective States, and they are known to be disorganizers of the most exceptionable character; yet the special organ has no leisure to expose to the public the glaring opposition thus proclaimed to the only feature in the career of Mr. Fillmore which gives him the slightest claim to the confidence of the people. Does the special organ fall back upon the old platform of its party, and mean to contend that there is no difference between the barnburners and the Whigs? And was the programme of the administration, still daily stuck at the head of the *Republic*, intended only as a *decoy*, to be abandoned as soon as the coalitions out of which have sprung the nominations of leading whig freesoilers become fixed and unchangeable?

In our humble judgment, it would be far more creditable to this singularly unfortunate administration to be employed in vindicating its sincerity when attempting to make the people of the South believe that it had not entered into the coalition with Mr. Seward, than to be pretending to find fault with democratic consistency on the subject of the Compromise, because one or two irresponsible men, without any authority to speak for the party, have intimated a free-soil and abolition propensity.

But without dwelling on this subject, we call the attention of our readers to the very pertinent remarks extracted below from the Boston Post, stating the utter want of authority for the assertion that either Mr. Donaldson of Texas, or Mr. Greer of Iowa, were members of the National Democratic Committee."

The following official disclaimer by the *Union* of Messrs. Donaldson and Greer is the one alluded to above:

"NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. We are authorized to state that there has been no meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic committee in New York, or elsewhere, respecting a national convention, as has been incorrectly stated in several presses, founded on an article that originally appeared in the New York correspondence of the Vincennes Gazette. All that has been published or pretended to have been done on this subject is wholly unauthorized from any official source, or from any member of the committee. The subject of a meeting of the national committee at Washington during the session of Congress, to consult with members on the call for a convention, and obtain the best concentration of opinion from all parts of the Union as to time and place, has been suggested; but no person has had authority to act or correspond on behalf of the committee, nor has any meeting been called or held about it. There are two or three vacancies—one in Texas, and one in Iowa—caused by the lamented deaths of Mr. Kaufman of the former and Gov. Clarke of the latter State; but the vacancies have not been filled, and cannot be filled without official action of the committee, or its executive members, which has not been had. Mr. Donaldson of Texas, and Mr. Greer, of Iowa, who have been represented as members of the national committee, are not such, and have no authority whatever to act or correspond for them. The representation of any concert or correspondence between any members of the national committee, having the slightest reference to the candidates of the national convention, is wholly false and unfounded."

EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM. Jacob Allen, an old resident of much respectability, hung himself at Cincinnati on the 6th inst., on account of the fanatical conduct of his wife on the subject of abolitionism.

[From the Bangor (Maine) Democrat, August 12.]

Federalism at War with the South.

More than thirty years have elasped since the federal party commenced its crusade against the southern portion of this confederacy. The immediate cause of that crusade is to be found in the war of 1812, at which time the designs of that party discovered themselves at the Hartford Convention.

That this abhorrence of the institution of slavery, so ostentatiously displayed, was but a pretext to cover their treason towards the South and the Union, and that the real ground of their hatred of their fellow-citizens was the fact that those citizens were democrats, and consequently differed from them very widely in their ideas of government policy, is plain as the sun in the heavens.

It should be borne in mind that it was but half a score of years prior to the developements of federalism in the Hartford convention that the democracy had met them at the ballot-box, and completely demolished one of the most formidable organizations that ever existed in this country.

The political battle of 1800 was fought and decided purely upon principles long known and thoroughly understood. The great leader of the victorious party was by birth a southernor, and by circumstances a slaveholder. The friends who flew to his standard, and enrolled themselves under his banner, were in the main from the same portion of the country.

With the remembrance of that terrible defeat fresh in their minds, and with a determination to avenge the blow which had proved so fatal and deadly, together with an ardent desire to reinstate themselves again in power, the scattered elements of that disbanded army were collected together for the purpose of devising some scheme by which their fallen fortunes might again be retrieved. Never was a party so completely demolished as was the federal party in the campaign of 1800. It was an overthrow which wrested from unwilling hands a sceptre which had been long wielded for personal and party aggrandizement at the expense of the public good. And it was a defeat the more galling, because it gave the people, who were regarded as plebeians, unworthy to be trusted with political power, a voice in the affairs of the nation which entirely relieved them of all fears of a consolidated government, and imparted to them the glorious hope that they were to realize in their own persons the legitimate fruits of their struggle for independence.

The plan hit upon by the federalists was the doctrine of sectionalism—a doctrine which Washington foresaw might prevail in this country, and against which he warned his countrymen in his memorable Farewell Address. And this spirit of sectionalism, having for its basis a pretended hostility to slavery, has been nursed and kept alive ever since. It has been their morning song and their evening lullaby. The press, the medium through which the sentiments of a party are disseminated, has exhausted its wit, its learning, and its ingenuity in making wider the breach and settling deeper the rancor between the two localities. For the last twelve years in particular the tone of the whig press has been eminently warlike. No taunts have been too provoking, no comparisons too odious, no epithets too harsh, and no demeanor too menacing for it to indulge in. And, not content with quarreling with their fellow-citizens in the South, every man at the North who would not join with them in their denunciations was regarded as an enemy, and subjected to the same treatment. Any democrat who took the liberty to demur to their doctrines; who dared to entertain a national heart, and cherish a national spirit; who presumed to discharge his duty as a citizen or representative of the republic; who embraced in his creed and his prayers the prosperity of the country—the whole country; who regarded the North and the South as but parts of the "stupendous whole;" whose people were brethren of the same great national family, and each and all entitled to the same protection and friendly regard—that man was at once set upon by the whig press, and yelped after as hounds yelp after a panting stag. He was stigmatized as a "traitor to the North," "a doughface," a "truckler to the South," &c. Who can ever forget the abusive epithets heaped upon such men as Levi Woodbury, Atherton, and scores of others, whose moderate counsels, enlarged views, and patriotic efforts have in a measure rolled back the boiling flood of fanaticism and passion which threatened to submerge the ship of State in its seething billows? The more prominent leaders of the democratic party during the last quarter of a century have all been targets for the hot shot of sectionalism.

The belligerent tone of the whig press, its threats and bravado, its attempts to incite the North to quarrel with their southern neighbors, would lead one to suppose that we were a nation of bull-dogs, whose business was to get the bone by fighting, and to fight whether there was any bone or not. No one could fail to see that a press thus prostituted to passion would produce the most pernicious consequences; and consequences the most pernicions have actually followed. The bonds of the Union have been weakened, religious contentions have ensued, churches have been rent asunder, and the people—many of them, at least—have come to talk and feel that the two sections of the country are a mutual burden to each other, and that there can be no real prosperity without dissolution. It was the tone of the whig press that gave birth to abolitionism, than which a more direful calamity never visited this country. The abolition party at the outset was composed altogether of come-outers from the whigs. But its direful influence did not stop here. The tares which had been sown were bound to vegetate and grow, whatever became of the wheat. And hence we have witnessed within the last few years the most unaccountable and inexplicable phenomenon ever beheld in the political firmanent of this country. We have seen men professing to be democrats and presses claiming to be democratic, joining with the whigs in their wicked crusade, aiding and abetting them in their unrighteous abuse of our political brethren. Many of these new disciples have exceeded in virulence the spirit of their old masters. They have so far out-Heroded Herod that they have come to be acknowledged the chieftains of the guerilla forces. Now, it may do for modern whigs to imitate their sires, and to consummate a system begun nearly half a century ago—they have something to make by it; it is a game with them that pays; but what advantage any democrat expects will be derived from it to the party—how it is to help the cause of democracy—is past our comprehension. Surely it is one of the most lamentable circumstances that ever occurred, that democrats should be so unwary as to be caught in a federal trap, purposely designed to ensnare them. But it is so, and scores and hundreds of them are fast in the abolition stocks, having sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

On the first page is a Democrat's opinion of the nomination of Scott. The Press of both parties at the South frowns upon the movement.

Albemarle Bulletin.

And yet if Gen. Scott should be the Whig nominee for President, the Whig party of the South, *as a party*, will support him. Mark the prediction. *Raleigh Standard.*

And mark too how the prediction will falsify the prediction. The Southern people can never be duped into the support of a man, whose nomination has been effected by the tactics of Seward. The shackles of party will not prove strong enough to compel Whigs to commit so suicidal an act.

Albemarle Bulletin.

North Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "Their must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, September 6, 1851.

HON. A. W. VENABLE.

A late number of the Fayetteville Observer contains the following:

"HON. A. W. VENABLE. The fear of defeat by Mr. Graves has induced this gentleman to come out from the disunionists and avow himself a real "submissionist." We learn from the Milton Chronicle that he declared in his speech in Granville a few days before the election, that he "*would unconditionally abide by the Compromise*"—'that he would do nothing to destroy it"—"that he would stand by the Union upon the terms of the Compromise."

Of course Mr. Venable will be at once denounced by his Locofoco brethren as a "traitor to the South." At any rate, he deserves to be, for moved by the paltry considerations of a seat in Congress and eight dollars a day, he has avowed his determination to submit to what he and they have denounced as palpable violations of the Constitution and the rights of the South."

Now, we have the best authority for pronouncing the above statement of the Observer wholly destitute of truth. Mr. Venable never made any such declaration in any Speech delivered in Granville, or elsewhere. On the contrary, he distinctly and emphatically declared on all occasions during the campaign, that of the measures of "adjustment" he voted only for the fugitive-slave bill, and regretted that his vote against the other measures could not defeat them, as such defeat would have compelled the free States to do justice to the South. He denounced the admission of California, the New Mexico and Texas bill, and the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia as disgraceful bills of surrender of Southern rights. Being no Nullifier, and owing his allegiance to North Carolina alone, and obedience to the Federal Government because she as one of the sovereign members of the Confederacy commanded him to obey, he said he would acquiesce in these measures as long as his State acquiesced; and while he asserted the right of secession, he disapproved of separate State action, but would act with his State whenever she might determine in Convention to act. He denounced, in fact, the whole policy of yielding Southern rights for a hollow truce, and declared that the South had been deprived of her Territorial rights, and subjected to a confiscation of property in the slave-trade bill, for the consideration of an empty acknowledgment of the Constitutional right to recapture her fugitive slaves.

These were the grounds occupied by Mr. Venable in the late campaign; and he maintained them fearlessly, boldly, and without regard to the so-called "Union" demonstrations which were made against him. He has been endorsed by the people by an overwhelming majority; and if *he* is a Disunionist, as charged by the Federal organs, then are his constituents, or a large majority of them, men of the same stamp. But they are all friends of the Union according to the Constitution. All Mr. Venable asks is the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because he was unwilling to take less that he has been persecuted and denounced.

The Observer owes it to the cause of truth and justice to correct the above misrepresentations.

CUBA.

We give, in another column, from the Baltimore Sun, some highly interesting and important intelligence from Cuba. It will be seen that Gen. Lopez and his brave soldiers have carried every thing before them—that Gen. Enna, the commander of the Spanish forces, has been slain—and that Lopez, at the head of his troops, *was marching on Havana!*

This is glorious news. It comes by way of Savannah, and was transmitted by the Editor of the Savannah News to the Sun. We see no reason to doubt its truth.

The following, from the New Orleans Picayune of a late date, would seem confirmatory of the news above referred to. A correspondent of that paper, writing from Havana, under date August 17, says:

"The news brought this moment, by the steamer Almendares, from the scene of warfare, is to the effect that General Enna has fallen into the hands of Lopez. The Almendares brings eighty-two wounded Spanish troops; and of the number taken prisoners by Lopez's party, he has had the humanity not to shoot one."

The humanity thus displayed by the invaders is not only noble in itself, but it is a stroke of policy which must redound greatly to their advantage and success.

If we should receive any further intelligence before going to press, our readers will find it immediately following the news here referred to.

P. S. The triumph of Lopez is confirmed! The steamer Cincinnati arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., with Havana dates to the 25th, bringing news confirmatory of that received at Savannah by the schooner Merchant. See the news in another column.

We shall no doubt receive more stirring and important news in the course of a few days, by the Prometheus or Empire City of the Chagres line.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

We are indebted to Messrs. F. & R. Fries of Salem, in this State, for a present of some fine black Jeans for pantaloons, manufactured at their establishment, which is superior to any thing of the kind we have seen for softness, for finish, and for apparent durability of texture. We have no doubt it will wear well.

Messrs. F. & R. Fries have been engaged for some time in the manufacture of woolen goods, and we learn that the demand for their fabrics is constant, and equal, if not more than equal, to the quantity turned out. They have established a reputation in their business which commands public patronage. Their fabrics are eagerly sought after wherever they can be reached without too much difficulty. The Plank Road, now being constructed to Salem and the Central Road, when completed, will add greatly to the facilities of this enterprising Company for getting their goods to market.

Why do not some of our merchants take steps for procuring some of these fabrics for sale? Why will they continue to bring the "Kentucky Jeans" as it is called, to this market from the North, when they can get a *better* article here at home?

We will take pleasure in showing this cloth to all who may wish to examine it; and we shall wear the pantaloons with more pride and satisfaction than if they were made of "cloth of gold." We trust it will soon become *fashionable* for all to wear pantaloons of North-Carolina material and North-Carolina manufacture. We are all in the habit of *talking* of the importance of living within ourselves—let us *do* as well as talk.

There are at present three Woolen Factories in this State, to wit: The Salem, by the Messrs. Fries, the oldest; the Rock Island, in Mecklenburg; and one in Newbern, by the enterprising firm of E. R. Stanly & Co.

GREELY AND STANLY.

The New York Tribune of the 19th August contains the following announcement of Mr. Stanly's re-election. It will be seen that Mr. Greely, the ally and friend of Seward, entertains the very highest opinion of Mr. Stanly's patriotism; and that he joins the Raleigh Register in its cry of "agitator" and "disunionist" against such men as Clingman and Venable:

"NORTH CAROLINA.—*Stanly's District.* Hon. Edward Stanly was chosen to the last Congress just after Gen. Taylor's inauguration by a majority of barely 47 votes. In that Congress, he pursued a course of steady and open opposition to the Disunionists and to all schemes for disaffecting the South because of the non-extension of Slavery. He was constantly regarded and spoken of by the Venable's, Meade's and Clingman's as a 'Southern man with Northern principles'—in effect a disguised Abolitionist. He declined a re-election to Congress, and Hon. Wm. H. Washington was nominated in his stead, but, he declining, Mr. Stanly was called into the field at a late hour, as the alternative was a surrender of the District without a contest. The result is *his re-election by a much increased majority* and upon *an increased vote.*"

In the *same number* of his paper which contains the above, speaking of the fugitive-slave law, Greely says:

"The Fugitive Slave Law, we hear, cannot be repealed. Perhaps not. But it may be portrayed, and it shall be. It is the most infernal libel on the name of Law which any Legislature has enacted within a life-time. It is an act from which Christendom recoils with abhorrence—the shame and grief of Republicans, the exultation and glory of Aristocrats, throughout the civilized world. The champions of Freedom and Progress throughout Europe hide their faces when it is named; happy those who are able to disbelieve its existence! It is an act which would seem to have been framed expressly to defy the axiom that Law is the divinely appointed shield of the weak from the violence of the strong, of the frugal laborer from the rapacity of the luxurious idler, of the simple and timorous against the swoop of the cunning and daring. To pretend that any just man would take pleasure in its enforcement, we must believe that an audience feels disappointed and wronged by the spectacle of Antonio escaping the whetted knife of Shylock. If this law cannot presently be repealed, there is so much the greater need of rendering it detested and infamous, so that no one can be found base enough to enforce it who would not be the hangman of his brother for a dollar—so that freemen shall loathe it and slave-holders be ashamed of it."

There it is—that is the language used by a Seward Whig, and by one who rejoices over Edward Stanly's re-election! "A man is known by the company he keeps."

Greely says, in the same article:

"What madness, what futility, to talk of *respecting* such an act as the Fugitive Slave Law! Not even a kidnapper nor a slave-trader can really respect it; Humanity and the sense of Justice innate in every heart imperatively forbid it. The most that a conscientious man can undertake to do is not to oppose it by force. A certain measure of respect is due to a subsisting law merely as such, without regard to its intrinsic character. That respect we paid to the Mexican War, though we execrated and sought to arrest it from the first. We admitted its existence, and expect to be paying taxes toward the cost of it for many years yet. But we never wished evil, disaster nor death to the people of Mexico; and we do not now desire the capture of any fugitive from Slavery. How could we or should we? The Constitution is not altered *since Milliard Fillmore gave Milton Clark money to aid him in his flight from Slavery*, and we heartily approve the deed. We think it reflects more credit on Buffalo than all that her Rusts and H. K. Smith's can do in the way of manifesting their peculiar zeal for 'Law and Order' for the next ten years. We trust Mr. Fillmore's generosity will have many imitators, and Rust's Constitutionalism very few."

What a picture is that! Look at it, ye friends of Stanly in the Eighth District, and then reflect that Greely, who curses slavery like a mad man, and Fillmore, who aided a fugitive slave in his escape from his master, *are friends of Stanly also!*

Mr. Greely speaks generally of Slavery in a late number of the Tribune as follows:

"But we are told to leave slavery alone; it is the special curse of the South, and we have nothing to do with it. This is a great mistake in every way. As journalists it is our right and duty to discuss whatever interests the public, or whatever we think ought to interest it, whether in New York, England, Carolina or India. But in slavery we have a nearer interest than this; for it is an American institution, and exerts its baleful influence over the whole Republic, all of which is weakened and endangered by weakness and danger in any of its parts—not to say anything of the disgrace this institution casts upon Democracy in the eyes of civilized mankind. Besides, we are liable to be called on to send back fugitives, an act which certainly renders us participants in their enslaving. Moreover, it is too late in the day to think of stopping the discussion of this subject. It *will* be discussed, and the best thing is to look at it frankly and sincerely, and say the whole truth about it. *And we are happy to see in the Southern States a growing number of persons who are disposed to treat it in that manner.* And if their testimony is to be relied on, the attitude of the free-spoken portion of the North in the controversy is and has been exceedingly useful, and has tended to expedite the great end which all enlightened lovers of their country must have in view, namely, *the extinction of slavery by the States in which it exists. This end we suppose will be attained sooner than is generally anticipated. We do not believe that the beginning of the next century will behold a slave under the flag of this Republic.*"

Comment upon the foregoing is unnecessary. It speaks for itself; and Greely, be it remembered, speaks for Stanly. Greely and Stanly, and Stanly and Greely!

We copy in another column, from the Star, a list of the ten best winter-keeping apples for our climate. Northern and Southern varieties have been frequently tried by our farmers, and with but little success save in a few instances—the Northern varieties maturing too early in the Fall, and the Southern and Western being subject to blight on the tree before maturing. We have understood from Mr. Lindley, who, with other Orchardists, can furnish the trees here referred to, that no fruit free from worms can be raised if the orchard grounds are cultivated with any thing except the fruit trees; and furthermore, that pigs must be kept running in the orchard during all the growing season, to eat the fruit affected by worms, as it falls.

We understand that a company, consisting of five or six Welchmen, passed through this City on Tuesday last, on their way to the Coal Mines on Deep River, with the view of working the mines. One of the company who had previously visited these mines, pronounces the coal the richest and the best in the United States.

The Steamship Atlantic, of the Collins line, Capt. West, has made the most remarkable trip on record from New York to Liverpool and back. She left on the 6th August, the whole time occupied in the passage being twenty-five days and seventeen hours, having arrived again in New York on Monday 1st inst., bringing a hundred and sixty passengers.

The Petersburg Democrat, speaking of the late glorious news from Cuba, says: "What if the patriots catch the murderer of the fifty Americans—the savage Concha? They will make him comprehend what a just retribution is. A gallows higher than Haman's will be his final resting place. This Cuban revolution is fraught with momentous consequences to our country—mark that." Concha has acted like a fiend, and he can neither claim nor expect mercy at the hands of the triumphant patriots. We hope soon to hear that he has been shot or hanged.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL REPORTS.

A copy of this work, for the year 1850, has been laid upon our table. It is edited by Dr. E. D. Fenner of New Orleans, and is a highly useful work of its kind.

The volume for 1850 contains a number of General and Special Reports on the Medical Topography, prevalent diseases, &c. of most of the Southern States; and among the Special Reports we notice with pleasure two interesting and able articles from the pen of Dr. William H. McKee, of this City—one on the "Topography, prevailing diseases &c. of Raleigh, and the other on the "Vital Statistics of North Carolina." From the latter we make the following extract:

"The population of Wake is as follows:—first, showing the number of whites; second, that of the free negroes; third, that of the slaves. The number of white deaths with their ratio, and that of the free negroes and slaves with their deaths per cent., and the total population of the county with the aggregate per cent. Whites, 14,236; free negroes, 1,260; slaves 9,419; deaths of whites, 113; per cent, 793; free negroes and slaves 171; per cent, 1.601. Total population of the county, including all classes, 24,915; deaths per cent., 1.139. The mulattoes are included with the blacks."

[Here follows a table exhibiting the number who died within the last ten years, under ten years of age, and over ten to that of one hundred, as per the recent census returns. Of these, 145 were under 10 years of age.. There were, also, 70 deaths from unknown causes.]

"This report shows over fifty per cent. of the deaths to be under ten years of age, while the list of diseases exhibits a very large per cent. of the deaths from disease of the respiratory organs, and dropsies appearing as the next highest in order, with the exception of those reported as unknown and chronic. It is to be regretted that so large a number of unknown cases should have occurred, but from the large per cent in favor of the infantile diseases it may be fairly presumed that the greater part of them were children. The only way in which accuracy in these cases is to be come at, is through a strict registration of the marriages, births and deaths.

I will now present the five other counties, with their population and per cent. of deaths, which are comprised as *Middle North Carolina*.

The white population of

Franklin is 6,306—slaves 5,507; total 11,713. Deaths 122; per cent. 1.041.

Orange is 11,871—slaves 5,255; total 17,126. Deaths 133; per cent. 0.776.

Chatham is 12,479—slaves 5,903; total 18,381. Deaths 184; per cent. 1.001.

Cumberland is 13,393—slaves 7,217; total 20,610. Deaths 234; per cent. 1.135.

Johnson is 9,053—slaves 4,720; total 13,723. Deaths 124; per cent. 0.900.

The total number of deaths in the above five counties is 797; the population is 81,603; per cent. of the whole 0,976. Add that of Wake, 24,915, and we have within the six central counties a population of 106,518, and whole number of deaths 1.031; per cent. of deaths, 1.013.

I see from an article published in the New Orleans Medical Journal, by Dr. Pendleton, of Sparta, Ga., that from the recent returns of six counties in Middle Georgia, he reports the total population of these counties to be 72,941; whole number of deaths, 1,107; per cent. of deaths, 1.51 and he further states that it is doutless a fair indication for the whole of Middle Georgia, and will compare favourably with any other portion of the civilized world.

By consulting the above returns, it will be seen at once that the six Counties in *Middle North Carolina* have a population of 27,577 more than that of the six counties of Middle Georgia, while the whole number of deaths in Georgia exceeds that of North Carolina by 26 per cent.*

This last exhibit of statistical data clearly shows a large per cent. in favor of Middle North Carolina over all other places; and while I have been prompted to submit the above statistical information, it is with no desire to detract from any other section of the country but to aid in contributing to the limited stock of our Southern reports upon this subject, with the hope that it may add some interest to the vital data of the South.

In taking the per cent. of Middle Georgia as the most favorable, and comparing it with that of Middle North Carolina, I have not done so with the wish or intention to detract from the healthy character of Georgia, but to show that in Middle North Carolina we have health, if not more, at least equal to any country in the 'civilized world.' The reports made by Dr. Pendleton and myself go to prove conclusively that the long conceived opinion that the South during the summer months in particular, is more unhealthy than other sections of the country, is erroneous. Indeed, so far from being true, this opinion is entirely the reverse of it; and if the census returns are at all to be relied upon, they hold out the districts comprised in Middle Georgia and *Middle North Carolina* as among the healthiest regions in the world.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1850.

*Dr. McKee here inserts a tabular statement from the statistics of Drs. Pendleton and Simonds, which may be found in Dr. Pendleton's report for Georgia. We omit it to avoid repetion.—Ed.

THE HAVANA MASSACRE.

A letter from a young American, who was in Havana on the day of the execution, addressed to the New Orleans Picayune, says:

"I became acquainted with a number of Americans, and we went to see them, as I knew a good many were from Mobile, but I could not get near enough to recognize them, the soldiers and citizens were so thick. I was up within twenty steps of them when they were shot. Their hands were tied behind, and they had to kneel down, and were shot by sections in the back. Afterwards the soldiers marched in the same manner and run their bayonets through their bodies and struck them on the head with their muskets. It *was* an awful sight—one that I shall never forget. After all was done, the soldiers and citizens marched into the city, making a procession of several miles in length, some with the caps of the dead men on poles, also their shoes, parts of their clothing, &c., &c., as trophies, and in this way went through the principal street of the city.

I never saw such an excitement in any city in my life. They insult almost every American they meet in the street, and I kept very quiet and did not give them a chance at me."

We learn, says the Baltimore Sun, that Alexander M. Colchett, one of the victims of Cuban vengeance, was the son of a wealthy and highly respectable merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, and a brother of John M. Colchett, of the firm of John M. Colchett & Co., of New Orleans. He was between 20 and 21 years of age, and a respectable member of one of the most wealthy and respected families of South Carolina. He had resided for some time in New Orleans, and was a member of the Washington Artillery, of that city. With regard to this company, the New Orleans Delta says:

"That beautiful volunteer corps, the Washington Artillery Company, Captain Smith, contributed three heroes to the fifty who were butchered in Havana, on the 16th. They were all young men of excellent character, chivalric bearing, and gallant hearts. Thos. Hearsay was one of the best artillerists in the company; C. C. Wm. Smith was a youth of seventeen, a boy in age and almost in size, but a man in heart and in deeds. He was an ardent soldier, full of military ambition and chivalry of character. In a letter to his mother, he writes a calm account of his acts in the engagements with the Cubans, and concludes with the remark, 'for this I die a glorious death in a glorious cause.' Both Hearsay and Smith were born in New Orleans. A. M. Colchett was a South Carolinian by birth. He was the standard-bearer of his company, and, from his gallantry and firmness, was well selected for that duty. The company in this city have gone into mourning for these young men, in whose character all their brother soldiers felt a pride, and whose untimely and bloody end they all deplore with the most poignant grief."

PENNSYLVANIA WHIGGERY. The Whig State convention, recently held at Lancaster, nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency because he was *the hero of the Mexican war*, and John Strohm for canal commissioner, who, when in Congress, *voted against furnishing supplies to carry on that war!*

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

SUCCESS OF LOPEZ.

Defeat and Death of Gen. Enna.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF HAVANA.

The following highly important dispatch was received from the editor of the Savannah Morning News last night:

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 11½ P. M. The schooner Merchant arrived here to-day, with Havana dates to the 23d of August. Her news is of intense interest and highly encouraging for the Patriots. Since the 13th, Gen. Lopez and his army had encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated with very heavy loss.

On the 17th, a battle occurred, in which Gen. Enna, commander-in-chief of the Queen's forces, was killed, together with a large number of officers and men.

Lopez is now marching upon Havana, at the head of an army of 1,500 or 2,000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country.

The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the frequent reverses which they have sustained.

Gen. Enna was buried with great pompt in Havana, on the 20th.

The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed in that city, as there were only seven hundred of the troops there, who could offer but a feeble resistance.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday last.]

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM HAVANA!

Triumph of Lopez Confirmed.

Confirmation of Gen. Enna's Death.

Lopez Marching on Havana.

The following dispatch, from New Orleans, which came to hand last evening, fully confirms the news we published yesterday in a dispatch from Savannah, announcing the arrival of the schooner Merchant, with dates from Havana to the 23d ult.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1851. The steamer Cincinnati arrived here to-day from Havana, bringing dates to the 25th ult., being seven days later than those brought by the Empire City.

She brings accounts of the undoubted success of General Lopez, and his total route of the army of General Enna, who was so repeatedly reinforced to encounter him. In the battle General Enna, the first officer under the Captain General, fell mortally wounded, and his body was brought to Havana and buried with great pomp and ceremony on the 20th, five days before the Cincinnati sailed.

The Spanish loss had been immense, and the greatest consternation prevailed in Havana, where the patriots were preparing to meet Gen. Lopez, who was reported as marching on the city with a force of about 2,000 liberators.

The steamer Cincinnati, as she came out from Havana, passed the steamer Pizarro at sea, but where bound was not known.

Great efforts continued to be made by the authorities to keep the news of Lopez's victories from the people, but the arrival of the dead and wounded speaks louder than words.

The captured leaders of the revolution, near Principe, some of whom gave themselves up to Spanish mercy, have all been shot.

A full list of the officers of Lopez's little army is published in Faro Industrial.

All American vessels arriving at Havana are now searched before being allowed to enter the port, for fear that there may be arms or ammunition on board.

Accounts by the Cincinnati fully confirm the details of the cruelties practiced by the soldiers and rabble on the bodies of Crittenden's unfortunate party. There is no account of the fate of the balance of them.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2. The Savannah Republican of to-day contains copious accounts of the news brought by the schooner Merchant. At the last accounts Lopez was in a position east of Mariel.

The Creoles at Havana were highly elated at the success of Lopez, and were joining his standard.

It is presumed that the dispatches brought by the Cherokee to the Spanish minister related to the death of Enna. He was wounded in the leg during an engagement, and died the succeeding day. The Captain General distributed brevets to the officers and soldiers who were wounded on the 12th.

Don Joaquin Aguero, Jose Tomas Betrucourt, Hernando Torros and Miguel Benendio were executed at Puerto Principe for high treason.

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINIONS.

The Missisippian brings to light the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Jackson in June, 1840, in relation to the Presidential contest then pending:

"The occasion calls for the patriotic and determined efforts of the people to preserve the ascendency of those great principles in our system of Government which it was the object of the Revolution and of the Reform in 1800, to establish and preserve. *If the doctrines of the Federal party are not now resisted, Mr. Jefferson will have warned us in vain against the dangers of consolidation, and the people may lose, before they are aware of it, the blessings of free Government.* Grant to the Federalists the principle of *constructive powers*, and the Constitution is no longer a guarantee for the rights or *sovereignty of the States*. The discretion of Congress will be substituted for the checks and balances of a limited Government, and all the powers of legislation *will be at once absorbed by that body. Against such doctrines it is our duty to contend, as the fathers of the Republican church have done before us, relying upon the justice of our cause, and never doubting the powers of truth.*

I am, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

THE VICTIMS. Several of the unfortunate men murdered at Havana were officers of the Custom in this city. Their sympathies with the Cuban liberators was frowned on by the Government. W. L. Crittenden, R. C. Stanford, and Victor Kerr, before leaving the city, were, we are assured on good authority, "dismissed from the Custom House for *alleged* participation in the Cuban expedition."

These heroic young men at the sacrifice of offices worth $1400 per annum, and of the comforts of home and kindred, volunteered for the liberation of Cuba, with all the perils of the venture staring them in the face. They laid down fortunes and lost their lives at the altar of liberty. Shall we be less generous than they? Shall we make no sacrifice, no contribution for the cause in which they perished? Men are not needed; there are thousands ready to go; means of transportation, and supplies of arms are all that are wanting. Citizens of New Orleans!—you can furnish them. Will you do it, and do it promptly. *N. O. Courier.*

ARMING OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. We learn, says the New York Sun, that the U. States steamer Cherokee which left N. York on Tuesday afternoon for Chagres, via Havana, went well armed, having on board ten fine guns, six of which are to be placed upon the steamer Falcon. We learn that the commanders of these vessels have instructions to resist promptly, for the future, any insult or indignity that may be offered them by any of the Spanish vessels of war. This is the right spirit. It will meet the hearty approval of the whole American people.—The commanders of the vessels named are brave and experienced naval officers, and if they come into contact with any of the Spanish hirelings they will give a good account of themselves. We should not be surprised to hear of a brush between one of our steamers and the old Caledonia, or Habanero, before long.

LATER FROM CUBA, VIA NEW ORLEANS. Telegraphic despatches, dated yesterday morning, were received in the afternoon at the Treasury Department from an official source at New Orleans, which state that news from Havana to the 25th ult. had been received in that city. The accounts are said to be contradictory, but the facts seem to be that Lopez was still maintaining himself with a force very much reduced, and that he had been joined by none of the Creoles. The despatches which furnish the above information also state that no vessel in the interest of the invaders had left New Orleans since the departure of the *Pampero*.

Republic of Wednesday last.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Views and Explanations of the N. Orleans Papers.

"Different parties will interpret some of the letters from murdered captives in the Cuban expedition, according to their different sympathies and views. The desire should be to put a true discriminating estimate upon them, so that justice may be done on all sides. It will have been observed that those of the victims who were most capable to judge, in a military sense, (as Crittenden and Kerr) make no complaints against any one, and seem to have regarded their fate simply as the fortune of war—while one or two of less experience intimate that they were deceived as to Creole assistance, and speak harshly of Lopez for supposed abandonment. The New Orleans Crescent, remarking upon these letters, construes and explains them in the following rational way:

"We do not think that they charge wilful desertion or treachery upon Lopez; but we do think they charge upon him a want of plan and foresight, and announce, further, that reliance upon the assistance of the Cuban Creoles, is at best a feeble hope. We confess we suspect there is some point and force in these implied statements.

Had there been any actual treachery—any wilful desertion on the part of Lopez—the fiery Kerr and the chivalric Crittenden would not have failed to have written to that effect in terms of manly and indignant denunciation. It is nonsense to suppose that Lopez behaved treacherously or in bad faith. A man has only to look at his position to see this. The fate of Lopez is in the contest, and now the soil of Cuba must bear him a conqueror, or cover him a corpse. He has no alternative between death and victory. He is cut off from escape from Cuba. He is, with a price upon his head, surrounded by all that Spain has of power in Cuba. *In such a position he needs men*, and every soldier is invaluable to him. Bad faith or treachery would be the worst of folly or insanity.

But the letter of Adjutant Sandford gives a key to the whole matter. Crittenden and his party were assigned the duty of bringing up a portion of the baggage, a necessary, perilous, and honorable duty. Discharging this duty, encumbered with the baggage, a Spanish force intervened between them and the main body of Lopez, and communication was temporarily broken off. Before it could be resumed, as will be seen from Havana letters which we publish to-day, Lopez had some hard fighting, and could not communicate with Crittenden. When he did communicate, and Crittenden started to join him, a large Spanish force again intervened, and the unfortunate result was as Adjutant Sanford has sketched it.

That Lopez should peril a whole force to go to a detachment was impossible, and contrary to all rules of reason and of war. And yet on this, it appears to us, must any complaint solely rest. Kerr makes none; Crittenden, so far as many of his friends in this city know, (and they have a letter from him,) makes none. Treachery or bad faith cannot, therefore, from our present lights reasonbly be imputed to Lopez.

In reference to another matter, aid from the Cuban Creoles. It has been long known that they have no arms, and certainly till they have these and a respectable American force in the field to encourage them, a general outbreak on their part is not to be expected. If Americans go to Cuba, they must, for the present, rely upon their own arms to sustain them. We think it proper to say this, in all fairness. A truly brave man looks all contingencies in the face, and, fairly considered and wisely provided for, he meets them without terror and without surprise. As journalists, we aim to state facts with clearness and candor. We wish to see Cuba free, and we deem it a matter of plain common sense that this result will be sooner reached by calm provision than head-long daring—by wise preparation and sober calculation, than by heedless forays and ill-ordered expeditions. This view, we have every reason to believe, now prevails among the emigrants who will soon land in Cuba, and in calmer and more thoroughly digested views we dare prophecy more solid and successful results."

In confirmation of one point in the above, the Havana correspondent of the Crescent, writing on the 14th ultimo, ere any account had been received of the Lopez battles and the captures, speaks thus prophetically, his own clear sagacity being but too fully proven by the subsequent sad catastrophe:

"The landing selected has not been judicious for a *small force*. It is not where the cause has been maintained. It is among an unarmed people, and the result *must be disastrous*, although it may have the voice of the whole community to sustain it."

The Picayune, in referring to the letters of Kerr, Brandt and James, says:

"These young men were all well known here, and had numerous friends, to whom these touching memorials of the constancy with which they met their hard fate are inexpressibly dear. Who can read those simple and feeling lines, written in the last hour of mortal peril, in the very face of death, and not feel that these generous men died in the full faith that they were engaged in an honorable cause, and died as martyrs."

[From the New Orleans Delta, August 22.]

GREAT MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF CUBA.

An immense gathering of our citizens, collected last evening in Lafayette Square, to express their disgust at the act of unparalleled barbarism perpetrated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, against a few of the brave followers of Gen. Lopez, who were made prisoners by the Spaniards in the chances of war.

The vast multitude was addressed by Cols. Field and Wheat, who spoke in impassioned strains of the characters of those of their friends who had been sacrificed on the altars of Spanish cruelty. They expatiated on the sacredness of the cause of liberty in which they fell, and expressed their willingness to spend and be spent for Cuba and the Cubans.

Judge Walker being loudly called for, addressed the crowd, counselling them to observe the calm and dignified demeanor of freemen, having, as they had, a great wrong to avenge—an insult to wipe out. Acts of individual violence and passion would only weaken a feeling which ought to be concentrated and irresistible. The patriots must be helped—bravely, substantially, effectually, and a monument for those who have fallen, must be erected in the lovely isle for whose liberty they fell.

The speakers were often interrupted by out-bursts of applause, which showed a unitedness of feeling, and a determination to act, on the part of the hearers, which could not be readily silenced or put down.

The following resolutions were then read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, after which the crowd quietly dispersed:

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we pledge ourselves to avenge the slaughtered victims of Spanish barbarism, who were murdered in cold blood by the minions of despotism in Havana, on the 16th of August, instant.

Resolved, That the murder of these men, under the circumstances, is the most infamous deed of the age, and should place its perpetrators and abettors beyond the pale of humanity or mercy.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of the gallant young men, who risked their lives and all in the sacred cause of human liberty, and tender our sympathy to their afflicted relatives and friends.

Resolved, That Concha has shown himself to be the most dastardly and blood-thirsty villian of the age, whom it is the duty of all mankind to pursue with their hatred and vengeance, until his own life shall expiate those of his murdered victims.

Resolved, That all the aiders and abettors in New Orleans, of the barbarous dynasty of Spain in Cuba, should be treated by all Americans with scorn, contempt, and that hostility due to the allies of such a cause, accursed, as it must be, by God and man.

Resolved, That we will aid the patriot cause in the Island of Cuba, at any and every sacrifice, and with all the means in our power.

Resolved, That, as from the slaughter of Alamo and Goliad, sprung with renewed vigor the germ of Texan liberty, so shall that of the gallant Crittenden and his brave companions, impart new strength and vigor to the Tree of Cuban Independence.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26th.

CLOSE OF THE MOB—THE ATTACK ON THE CONSUL. On the night of the assault upon the Spanish Consul's office, the mob succeeded in obtaining possession of the Consul's letter book, which was found to contain the names of many proscribed citizens, who had been reported to the Cuban authorities. Portions of the book will be published. The city has now resumed comparative quiet. At least 1000 Liberators are here waiting conveyance for Cuba. Gen. Felix Houston acts as commander of this force.

MR. STANLY.

Mr. STANLY has written a letter in answer to an invitation to a public dinner, in his native town of Newbern, in which he "defines his position" pretty clearly, though he is very careless about that of those whom he chooses to class among his opponents. We cannot afford space for the whole of his letter, but believe the following extract will illustrate his style and manner.

"I trust that the dangerous excitement which for some years past has disturbed this country, will soon entirely pass away. I believe an immense majority of both Whigs and Democrats of the North are true to the Constitution and the Union: I believe an immense majority of both Whigs and Democrats of the South are true to the Constitution and the Union. Should the fanatical Freesoilers of the North, and fanatical Secessionists of the South, continue their reckless efforts to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, then patriots of the Democratic and Whig parties must come together, forgetting all past differences, and trusting in Providence, unite in one common effort to save our Constitutional Union. I fight now, henceforth and forever, against any Whig who raises the banner of secession, or the right of secession. I shall glory in contending in the ranks with honest patriot Democrats, under a Democratic banner, who raises the Flag of the Union, and opposes the treasonable doctrine of secession. I remember with great satisfaction that in the last campaign, I denounced everywhere the leaders of both parties, who were "warm advocates of the right of secession," and who in the present excited state of the public mind in some of the Southern States, were desirous to have this right acknowledged by our people: and as to those secession advocates who called themselves Whigs, I openly defied and solicited their opposition. I told them I did not want their support; and that I had rather be defeated than elected by the votes of those who denounced the Compromise Acts, and were warm advocates of the right of secession. The people—honest men of both parties heard me, and their response at the ballot box is now the cause of so much joy in this district."

We observe in the foregoing extract, that Mr. STANLY classes all who believe in the doctrine of secession, among those who desire a dissolution of the Union. We presume he so discoursed throughout the campaign. He so discourses in other parts of his letter. He says: "I sincerely believe that any candidate, an avowed advocate of secession or disunion, who would without equivocation proclaim his wish to dissolve our Union, would be driven into retirement amid the execrations of our people." We believe so too—nobody doubts this that we are aware of. But it should be recollected that many who advocate the doctrine of secession, are as true friends to the Union as any within our borders—and have given greater proofs of devotion to our country—its honor and glory, than Mr. STANLY has ever had opportunity of doing, or would be likly to do if he had such opportunity.

A person is excusable for a little rodomontade immediately after the achievement of a political victory—and that the feelings of Mr. STANLY are quite sublimated on this occasion, is evident from the velocity with which he cuts right and left upon friend and foe—but he ought to remember that there is such a principle as justice, both in and out of a political campaign, and every violation of it will sooner or later re-act upon the transgressor.

The sentence in the foregoing extract with which we have most to do, is the following: "I fight now, henceforth and forever, against any Whig who raises the banner of secession, or the right of secession." We know of a great many whigs who are as good friends to the Union as Mr. STANLY is, and who are quite as *disinterested* friends of the administration, who must believe in the right of secession or belie their consciences, whatever they may permit themselves to speak or think hereafter, in view of the peril which now threatens them. To have Mr. STANLY in a militant attitude, and determined to demonstrate now, henceforth and forever, never entered into their calculations, surely. We do not know that any whig will venture to assert the doctrine after this, it will be a feat of great daring—but there will be glory in it for certain and fame too—aye, "latest time from blank oblivion shall retrieve his name."

We envy no man his elevation, who attains it by misrepresentations now spread abroad, that the advocates of the doctrine of secession are hostile to the compromise and enemies to the Union. That Mr. STANLY has done this we must infer from the tenor of his letter—he has, therefore, succeeded by deceiving the people, in the character of a malapert politician and demagogue, instead of aspiring to the high position of candor and honesty, which his personal and political friends had a right to expect, from his standing as a man and his character as a Whig.

We will be excused for speaking plain on this occasion, from the fact, that Mr. STANLY has invited it, from his declaration of war against us, as well as others who dare to have an opinion adverse from politicians in power, and partizans in expectancy—and from another consideration of more consequence to our readers and to us—which is, that we are pledged in word and in heart, to look upon the question of Southern Rights as paramount to party considerations.

Some people will be surprised to learn, that Mr. STANLY has not breathed a word about Southern Rights in this letter to his Newbern friends. The sagacious politician will see the cause of all this. It does not owe its existence to any thing in the range of Mr. STANLY's past or present operations—but it lies in the future, as it respects its influence on his political destiny. There is an attempt to create a powerful influence that may overwhelm and dishonor all who speak of the rights of the South—and this will be done under pretence of love for the Union, while the real design is to operate on the ensuing Presidential election. There is no pure sentiment of patriotism in the whole concern—it is a matter which affects political power and the spoils of office. Defeat is its destiny—as is the case ever with those who cannot use without abusing the favors of Providence. *Wilmington Commercial.*

TEN FINE WINTER APPLES.

We copy the following from the last Raleigh Star:

"TEN FINE WINTER APPLES. The ten best Winter Apples for Orchard culture in North Carolina, are given below. In the purchase of Apple Trees from Orchardists, young and inexperienced farmers are too apt to purchase at random, stocking their grounds with a large number of apples whose names are soon forgotten, and whose properties should be; for they will be found, when too late, to be worthless varieties. The following have been tried and proved:

The season for use.	Names.	Description.
November.	THE FALL QUEEN,	Green striped with red.
	THE FALL PEARMAIN,	Red, with Russet spots.
December.	THE ROMANITE,	Red and yellow.
	THE BOSTON RUSSET,	A large russet apple.
January.	PRYOR RED,	Striped red russet.
	THE HALL SEEDLING,	Small red, with white specks.
February.	THE VANDERVERE,	Bright red & yel.
	THE GREEN CHEESE,	Pale green.
March.	THE KERR,	Yellowish green.
April.	WHITAKER RUSSET,	Yellow, with russet spots.

To the foregoing list, we would add for Eastern Carolina the famous Mattamuskeet Apple, originated at Mattamuskeet Lake, in Hyde county, about 30 years ago."

CHOLERA. The Red River (La.) *Republican*, of the 18th August, says that the cholera is prevailing fearfully in the upper end of Rapides parish, and above on Cane river. Mr. Meredith Calhoun had lost seventy negroes by it, and eighty more were under treatment. J. M. Mulky, one of his overseers, had died of the fatal disease; also Dr. J. S. Martin, one of several physicians employed to wait upon the sick. Several cases had occured at Clauterville, and the disease had made its appearance on Cane river. One lady, a widow, had lost five out of seven hands.

Daniels, the Fugitive Released.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1. Daniels, the Kentucky fugitive, was discharged to-day upon a motion made upon the return of the Marshal, and he was hurried off to Canada by his friends.

Reported Naval Forces for Cuba.

BOSTON, Aug. 31. It is reported here that the entire British naval force at Halifax will soon proceed to the vicinity of Cuba. At last accounts there was only one British vessel at Havana.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: *A year book of facts in Science and Art. For Sale by Pomeroy.*

Although works of this nature have been published annually for some years in Europe, this is, we believe, the first attempt which has been made in this country to condense the annual discoveries and improvements in the Arts and Sciences into a suitable form for the general reader. Many who desire to keep pace with their advancement, have neither the time nor the patience regularly to peruse our Scientific Journals, which must necessarily contain many technicalities and minute investigations in the why and wherefore, only interesting to the man of Science. But here we have a well digested abstract of the progress of the world in useful knowledge, divested of all that would not interest the intelligent reader, to which is added an index to articles in Scientific Journals and Reports, for the benefit of those who wish to examine any particular subject more closely. The recommendation of such men as Agassiz, Horsford, and Wyman, who have themselves contributed to the present volume, is sufficient guarantee of the ability of the Editors to carry out the plan of the work. They design giving in each volume a portrait and sketch of some scientific man. The present contains an engraving and the life of Louis Agassiz, the greatest naturalist of the day, one whom Cuvier pronounced worthy to be his successor.

May we not hope that the Professors of our own University, of whom, as a body, we have reason to be proud, will turn their attention to the second volume of the Scientific Annual, now in preparation, and give the reading public the benefit of their researches?

We extract only one article, under the head of Geology, as a sample of the interesting matter contained in this work:

"ICE CAVE IN RUSSIA. In the recent work of Sir R. J. Murchison, on the Geology of Russia, he mentions a remarkable Ice Cave situated not far from Orenburgh. It is at the base of a hillock of Gypsum, at the eastern end of a village connected with the imperial establishment, and is one of a series of apparently natural hollows used by the peasants for cellars or stores. It possesses the remarkable property of being partly filled with Ice in *summer*, and totally destitute thereof in *winter*. 'Standing,' says the author, 'on the heated ground and under a broiling sun, I shall never forget my astonishment when the woman, to whom the cavern belonged, opened a frail door and a volume of air so piercingly keen struck the legs and feet that we were glad to rush into a cold bath in front of us, in order to equalize the effect! We afterwards subjected the whole body to the cooling process by entering the cave, which is on a level with the street. At three or four paces from the door, on which shone the glaring sun, we were surrounded by half-frozen *quass* and the provisions of the natives. The roof of the cavern hung with solid undripping icicles, and the floor might be called a stalagmite of Ice and frozen earth. We were glad to escape in a few minutes from this Ice-bound prison, so long had our frames been accustomed to a powerful heat.'

The cold in this cavern is invariably the greatest inside, when the air is hottest outside. As soon as winter sets in the Ice disappears, and in mid-winter the peasants assured the travellers that the cave was of so genial a temperature, that they could sleep in it without their sheepskins. At the very period when Sir R. J. Murchison visited it, the thermometer was 90 in the shade; yet a single plank was the division between a burning sun and a freezing vault!

The cave is about 10 paces long and 10 feet high. It has a vaulted roof in which great fissures open, which appear to communicate with the body of the hillock. Saussure long ago gave the clue to the real exposition of this paradoxical phenomenon; and Professor Pictet, following it out, has satisfactorily demonstrated that it is a beautiful example of a practical illustration in nature of that first principle in chemistry—*evaporation produces cold.* It it well known to the Geological student, that in certain mines which have a horizontal gallery terminating in a vertical air in *summer* descends the vertical shaft and emerges from the horizontal; while in winter the current of shaft communicating with the atmosphere, a current *sets in* at the horizontal, and issues from the vertical shaft. The arrangement of this cave is very similar. Thus the cave is the horizontal, and the vertical shaft lies in the mass of the hill. Suppose then, the mean temperature of the hill to be about 48 or 50 degrees. The descending summer current passing through the channels of the hill evaporates the water it meets with in its progress so rapidly as to become colder in the descent; until reaching the cave it is even below 32 degrees and there freezes the water collected in it. The hotter the air outside, the greater the destruction of equilibrium between the interior and exterior columns, which communicate at their base in the cave; consequent the more rapid and intense the evaporation, the more severe the measure of cold produced. 'This view,' says Sir R. J. Murchison, 'is supported by reference to the climate of the plains of Orenburgh, in which there is a great wetness of the spring, caused by the melting of the snow, succeeded by an intense and dry Asiatic heat.'"

[For the Standard.]

SUICIDE.

MR. HOLDEN: You will please publish the following notice of Suicide:

In Wayne County, N. C., on the morning of the 27th of August, 1851, William Whitfield committed Suicide by hanging. The act was committed, it was supposed, one or two hours before day-light, upon a Mulberry tree just in front of his own dwelling, about thirty feet from the door. Several persons besides the family were at his house, on the melancholy occasion, and on getting up in the morning, the appalling spectacle was presented to their view. The deceased had been laboring under some hallucination of mind for several months previous to his death. He seemed to be impressed with the idea of destroying himself, saying that his troubles were more than he could bear, but in other respects he seemed to be rational. It is true he had shared largely in troubles. He had lost two most affectionate wives, five children in their youth, one of whom died under very melancholly circumstances upon the plains of Mexico, in the late war with that Country, besides several other members of his family. It seems that the weight of largely accumulated troubles wore out his mind, and prompted him to the fatal deed. It is needless to speak of his character; those who knew him, appreciated him as a good citizen, a kind neighbor and a good provider for his family; and it is believed that he has not an enemy upon the face of the earth. He had been connected with a branch of the Baptist church for several years, and his walk was pious and consistent. He leaves a numerous family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, and a wife and six small children are bereft of ther best earthly friend. Notwithstanding the melancholy circumstances of his death, we mourn not as those who have no hope, but we trust that his troubles are over, and that he sleeps in the arms of the blessed Saviour.

H. R. K.

☞ The Wilmington Journal, Spirit of the Age, Biblical Recorder, and Goldsborough Republican and Patriot are requested to copy.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 6 p. m. Stocks are lower. Erie has declined 1¾, and Reading ⅜.

Flour is unchanged. Sales of 11,000 bbls. at 3 81½ a $3 87½ for State brands, and 4 a $4 12½ for Genesee. Rye Flour $3 37½.

Sales of Genesee Wheat at $1 01, and Michigan white at 93 cents. Sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Corn at 56 cts. Rye 55 cts. Oats 38 a 40 cts.

Provisions are firm. Sales of new mess Pork at 15 75 a $15 87½. Sales of 300 bbls. Lard at 9½ cents.

Groceries are steady. Sales of 200 bags Rio Coffee at 9 cents. Porto Rico Molasses 26 a 30 cents.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c since the arrival of the Atlantic. Sales 1,200 bales.

Sales of 70 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 7½ a 9 cents. Whiskey 23 cents.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28. Galveston dates to the 22d have been received.

The Texas election returns were nearly all received, and the probability is that Peter H. Bell, dem., is re-elected Governor by one thousand majority over all.

James W. Henderson, for Lieut. Governor, has two thousand plurality.

V. E. Howard, for Congress, has a small majority over all.

Captain Lewis is probably elected for Congress in the Eastern district.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

MARRIED,

In Alamance county on the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Thompson, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, to Mrs. Gilla A. Teer, all of Alamance.

In this City, on the 4th instant, by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr. Eli Ellen to Miss Julia Atkinson.

DIED,

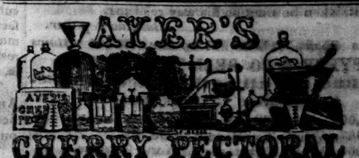
In Wake County, on Monday the 1st instant, Mary Temosie Webb, youngest daughter of Michael Thompson, Esq., aged two years and ten months, and sixteen days.

"Faith looks beyond the bounds of Time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more!"

[Cox.

☞ Register and Biblical Recorder please copy.

In Wake County, on the evening of the 9th of August last, of congestive bilious fever, Mr. Luke Lassiter, aged 60 years. The deceased was a man of perseverance and integrity of character, and was much esteemed by those who knew him. He was an affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent father. He has left a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss. [Cox.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public can no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z D & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. LaBadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh

Fortune Cuts Strange Capers!

ONE OF HER PRANKS.

A German family, composed of an old man, his wife, and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children, direct from the "Fatherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "far west," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel, of a small leather trunk containing $4,267 in Gold, which they had brought safely 3,000 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father, in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs. PYFER & CO., No. 1, LIGHT STREET, in which a large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 125, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, upon learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this Far-Famed and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm PROMPTLY paid him, without charging any extra discount, when he went on his way rejoicing.

Baltimore paper.

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.

Fortunes for all at this Lucky House.

A Few More Glorious Results.

$38,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are noticed by the Managers in their Official Reports.

☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!
Nothing so easy now as to realize a fortune!
☞ All who read this paper should try their luck!
A small outlay may secure an independent fortune!

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Brilliant Schemes for September, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Sep.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$27,500	75 Nos 11 drawn	$8	$30 00
2	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
3	35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	10	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
5	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
6	40,600	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	40 00
8	25,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	27 50
9	22,500	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
10	30,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	32 50
11	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
12	15,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	4	13 00
13	50,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	15	72 50
15	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	27 50
16	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
17	30,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	10	32 50
18	26,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	6	22 00
19	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
20	40,000	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
22	5 of 12,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	25 00
23	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50
24	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 50
26	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	12 50
27	65,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	20	70 00
29	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
30	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 50

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 30, 1851. 86—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w1f.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A BOOK is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of thirty-five thousand dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of $500 each, and will be kept open until the 1st Monday in October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company is to rebuild and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Company of Franklinville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woolen as well as cotton goods.

JNO. B. TROY, Pres.

Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 83—4w.

NEW PROSPECTUS.

To Mechanics, Inventors, and Manufacturers.

SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

MESSRS. MUNN & Co., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of Volume Seven of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 20th of September. The new volume will commence with an entire New Dress, and will be printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully, by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of Science; besides furnishing the usual amount of engravings of new inventions.

It is published Weekly, in form for binding, and affords, at the end of the year, a splendid volume of over 400 pages, with a copious Index, and from 500 to 600 Original Engravings, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Invention and Discovery throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the Mechanic, Inventor, Manufacturer, and general reader, which is not treated in the most able manner—the Editors, Contributors, and Correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is, in fact, the leading Scientific Journal in the country.

The Inventors will find in it a weekly Official List of American Patent Claims, reported from the Patent Office—an original feature, not found in any other weekly publication.

Terms—$2 a year; $1 for six months.

All letters must be post-paid and directed to

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
128 Fulton street, New York.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, will be entitled to one copy for the same length of time; or we will furnish—

Ten copies for six months for	$ 8
Ten copies for twelve months,	15
Fifteen copies for twelve months,	22
Twenty copies for twelve months,	28

Southern and Western Money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

Aug. 30. 86—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.
FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,
Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 wt27A.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION In Halifax County, *FOR SALE!*

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Milly Alston, Adm'x. of Abner Alston *vs.* the heirs at Law of Abner Alston.—Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court that Dempsey Rooks and wife Christian, and Starkey Davis, and wife Elizabeth, defendants, in the above case, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 880—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16,51. 81—t1Dec..

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 80—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices.

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

1851.

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

WE HAVE received, per Sch'r Rainbow and Victory, a large portion of our Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, purchased directly from the manufacturers of the East since the reduction of prices early in the season.

We also expect to make constant additions by every arrival for the next ten days, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and commanding ever offered in this market.

We particularly ask an examination from merchants, railroad contractors and others, buying by the quantity, as we have made large purchases expressly for the wholesale trade, which were selected with great care and bought mostly for cash. We assure all those who will favor us with a call, that we will sell as cheap as similar goods can be bought in any of the Northern cities.

W. R. JOHNSON & Co.,
2nd door below Paul & McIlwaine,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

MUIR & JAMES,

Corner Sycamore & Bollingbrook Sts.,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in French and English China, Earthenware, and Glass; Pier, Mantel, and Toilet Looking Glasses; Britannia and Plated Ware; Lamps, Girandoles, Gas Fixtures, Castors, Waiters, &c.

They are now receiving, by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall supply of Foreign Goods, consisting of French and English China and Earthenware; French and Bohemian Cut Glassware; Waiters, Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Fancy Articles and Toys in great variety.

Also, from the manufacturers in this country, a very large stock of American Glass, Earthen and Stoneware; Looking Glasses, Lamps, Girandoles, Candlesticks, Plated and Britannia Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, and every other article usually found in their line of business, which renders their assortment, in extent and variety, far superior to any they have heretofore offered, and unsurpassed in any of the Northern markets—all of which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any similar establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give this stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, August 30, 1851. 86—4w.

The Raleigh Register will copy four weeks, and send their account to M. & J.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. IONES.

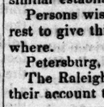
July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.



From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

New Goods, New Goods! *Look Out for Good Bargains.*

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gentle man who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Sadlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos. D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars.
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG. "THE NORTH CAROLINA READER."

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens—all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina; and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2. A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

LANDS FOR SALE In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

NEW BOOKS.

NATHALIE, a tale by Julia Kavanagh; Nell Gwynne, or the court of the Stewets; Nite Nate's of A. Howadji; the commissioner by G. P. R. James, Esq.; the tooth ache imagined by Mayhew; annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851; the old Red Sand Stone, with illustrations, by Hugh Miller; Curran and his Contemporaries, by Charles Phillips, Esq.; the Irish Confederates and the Rebellion of 1798, by Henry M. Field; Christian Purity, by the Rev. R. S Foster; First Things by Rev. Dr. Spring's. For sale at the N. C. Book Stoore, by H. D. TURNER.

May 19, 1851. 58—

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.

Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c., one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, A my Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders